THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1797. [N° 1858.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VERY commodious HOUSE, in Thames street, four Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden, a Stable, Chaise-House and Store. For further Information inquire of the Printer.

Newport, November 14th 1797.

MOSES JUDAH

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Shop, in Thames street Four Doors South of the Brick Market,

A FRESH Supply of Prime Virginia, manufactured and inspected, sweet scented Negro Head TOBACCO, per Keg.

Newport Nov 13. 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elasticks and Prunes; Calicoes and Chinzes; Sattins; Modes; Lutestrings; Tiffanies, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a variety of other Articles.

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A FARM, lying partly in South-Kingston and partly in North-Kingston, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres, well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be sold, either in separate Lots or together, as may best suit Purchasers.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South Kingston, Nov 9 1797.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE, with a Garden and Stable, for which a generous Rent will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of North-Kingston, hath appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN CLEAVLAND, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent. All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us the Commissioners, at our respective Dwellings in said Town, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time limited by said Council.

JAMES CONGDON,
GEO THOMAS (*Son of Samuel*).

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

ALDRO CLEAVLAND, *Administrator.*

North Kingston, Oct. 9. 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Business, in all its Branches next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr. William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Dozen.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.——Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

Newport, Oct 30. 1797.

FOR SALE,

Two RIGHTS in the OHIO PURCHASE.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport Oct 30. 1797.

Christopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and best Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, West India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's best, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cassia, per lb.

Currants per Cask.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glass per Box.

Best Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanish Brown, per Cask.

House and Hearth Brushes per Dozen.

A constant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will sell on the most moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14. 1797.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colour

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,

Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,

Spanish Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

For Sale, by

John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Gallon; West-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New-England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

N. B. He wants to purchase a Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

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JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Russell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Chu ung,

} TEAS, fresh, and of superior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Setts,

Floor Mats, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Russia and Swedes Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted.

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.

West-India and New-England Rum per Hogshead,

Sugar per Hogshead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

For SALE, by

GeorgeChamplin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general.

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Newest Fashion, direct from London.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Business.

Christopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the best flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

The Printers in the United States, are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their humble servant.

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendent of Light Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light-House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The Light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern, makes the whole height 210 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the lamps once in 80 seconds, so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about 30 seconds, in one revolution of the eclipse. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings, as they thought necessary;—which observations, giving light and safety, are added, for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*—

Vessels outward-bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod, the course is E. S. E.—distance 15 leagues—thence 3 leagues to the Light-house.——When up with the Light-house, and it bears S. W. 2 leagues distance, you may then steer S. S. E. which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward-bound, and fall in with the back of Cape Cod, bring the Light to bear S. W. 2 leagues distance, then you may steer W. N. W. for Boston Light-house.

If you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbour, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about 5 leagues to the westward of the Light house, and may be known by a number of fish-houses on it. From 1 to 2 miles to the southward of Race point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from S. to N. N. E. in 4 or even in 7 fathoms water.

If bound into Cape-Cod harbour, your course from Race-point to Wood end is S. by E. 6 miles distance, bring the Light to bear E. by N. and run for it about 3 miles, you will then be clear of Wood-end—then you must steer N. E. until the Light bears E. by S.—then run N. W. for the harbour, until you have from 4 to 3½ fathome water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E. by S ½ S. 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race Point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbour, extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—it is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbour, you must keep the Eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no further to the Westward, than to bring the light to bear E. by S.—as there is a long spit of land runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard, that you cannot beat in the harbour, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston Bay, and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbour, must endeavour to fall in with the Race. If in the night and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E. by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water—then steer N E. until the Light bears E. by S. then run in N W. for the harbour.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point, at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes.—Vessels in leaving Cape-Cod, bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the southwest.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS,
NATHANIEL GOODWIN,
JOHN CRUFT,
JOHN HILLS
THOMAS BARNARD,

} *Committee from the Marine Society. A Branch Pilot for the Port of Boston.*

SOLOMON COOK,
ELIJAH NICKERSON

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At a Meeting of the Marine Society held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday, 7th November,

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} *Committee from the Marine Society.*

THOMAS BARNARD, *A Branch Pilot for the Port of Boston.*

SOLOMON COOK,
ELIJAH NICKERSON

} *Resident at Provincetown, Cape-Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday, 7th November,

1797—the above report of its Committee was read and approved, and ordered to be published.

By Order of the Society,
THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

PARIS, Sept. 7.

DEVELOPEMENT of the CONSPIRACY.

Piece found at Venice in the Port Folio of the Count d'Antraigues, and written wholly with his own hand.

My converſation (it is d'Antraigues who writes) with M. the Count de Montgaillard, 4th December, 1796, from 6 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight.

"THE Count de Montgaillard had been at Venice ſince the month of September; I knew the circumſtance by public report, but without ever having ſeen him or heard ſpeak of him. M. l'Abbe du Montel, his friend, had come to my houſe 6 weeks before on a viſit to me from the Count, to make an apology, that the moſt urgent reaſons prevented him from ſeeing me, and that he would explain the cauſe to me as ſoon as it was in his power.

"The . . . . . * I received a letter from Fauche Borelle, of Neufchatel, who requeſted me to remit 600 livres tournois to M. de Montgaillard, and requeſt him immediately to repair to Balle, and meet him there.

I intimated this to M. de Montgaillard.—He again ſent the Abbe du Montel to me, but at firſt refuſed the 600 livres, a fortnight afterwards, however, he ſent to have them, requeſted an interview upon the 1ſt of December, put it off, however, till the 4th, and at laſt came that day at 6 o'clock in the evening, with the Abbe du Montel.

"After having ſpoke to me very fully of his eſcape, his ſtay in England, his return to . . . . . of his diſputes with the rabble of the Emigrants (Canaille d'emigration) who every where, in every country, will do nothing themſelves, nor allow others to do any thing—and who, in the midſt of their miſery or madneſs have more Jacobin democracy than even the Jacobin club had in the moments of its triumphs.

"After having talked to me of all theſe ſort of things, I ſaid to him—"But pray what are you doing now?"—It is in order to inform you of that very circumſtance that I pay you this viſit. But I muſt begin a little further back.

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"It was after my journey to the Hague that I went firſt to Neufchatel, then to Balle.

"M. the Prince de Conde ſent for me to Mulheim, and knowing all the connexions I had in France, he propoſed to me to found Gen. Pichegru, whoſe head quarters were at Altkirchen.

"Gen. Pichegru was there at that time, ſurrounded by four members of the convention.

"I repaired alſo with four or five hundred Louis to Neufchatel . . . As a fit perſon to make the firſt overtures, I pitched upon Fauche Borelle, King's Printer at Neufchatel, your printer and mine, a man perfectly fanatic in his attachment to royalty, full of courage, of zeal, of enthuſiaſm, with ſome judgment, but ſupplying every defect by his readineſs and probity. I joined to him as an aſſociate M. Courant a gentleman of Neufchatel, formerly 14 years in the ſervice of the Great Frederic, in the capacity of his agent, . . . , a man of expedition, of invincible coolneſs, which is of much more importance than valour. He is poſſeſſed of the moſt ſtrenuous integrity. I perſuaded them to undertake the commiſſion. I furniſhed them with all the pretexts neceſſary to enable them to travel into France as foreigners, merchants, and purchaſers of national property. When I thought they were properly equipped, I recommended them to God, and went to Balle, there to wait the news of their ſucceſs.

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"Fauche contrived to preſent himſelf to the General as he paſſed by at the bottom of a corridor. Pichegru took notice of him, looked ſteadily at him, and though it rained exceſſively hard, he ſaid aloud "I am going to dine with Madame de Salomon." The chateau is three leagues from Huningueen; and this Madame de Salomon is Pichegru's miſtreſs. Fauche immediately ſet out, reached the village, went to the Chatteau after dinner, and inquired for General Pichegru. The latter received him in a corridor taking coffee.

"Fauche then told him, that being in poſſeſſion of a Manuſcript of J. J. Rouſſeau, he was deſirous to dedicate it to him. 'Very well,' ſaid Pichegru, 'but I muſt read it firſt, for Rouſſeau has principles of liberty very different from mine, and with which I ſhould be very ſorry to connect my name.' 'But, ſaid Fauche, 'I have ſomething elſe to ſay to you.' 'And pray what is that, and by whom are you commiſſioned?' 'By M. the Prince de Conde.' 'Huſh, and follow me . . . . .' Then he led him alone into a private cloſet. There tete a tete he ſaid to him, 'Explain yourſelf; what Commiſſion has Monſieur the Prince de Conde for me?'

"Fauche, embarraſſed and unable to find expreſſions, fluttered and heſitated—'Courage,' ſaid Pichegru, 'my ſentiments are the ſame with thoſe of the Prince of Conde; what does he wiſh with me?'—Fauche, encouraged, returned 'M. the Prince of Conde deſires to . . . himſelf to you, he relies upon you, he wiſhes to conduct himſelf with you.'—This is vague and uſeleſs, it means nothing at all. Return and aſk written inſtructions, and come back in three days to my head quarters at Altkirchen; you will find me alone, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the evening.'

"Fauche immediately left the place, arrived at Balle, ran to my houſe, and tranſported with joy, gave me an account of every thing that had paſſed.

"I ſpent the night in drawing up a letter to Gen. Pichegru. M. the Prince of Conde, inveſted with full powers by Louis XVIII. except that of conferring blue ribbands, had entruſted me with his full powers by a writing under his own hand, to open a negociation with General Pichegru.

"It was in conſequence of this, that I wrote to the General. I at firſt ſtated to him every thing which could kindle in his mind that juſt pride which is the inſtinct of great ſouls, and after having pointed out to him all the good which it was in his power to perform, I ſpoke to him of the gratitude of the king, for the ſervice he might render his country, by re eſtabliſhing royalty. I told him that his majeſty was ready to create him . . . . Marſhal of France, governor of Alſace, no man being fitter to govern that province, than he who had defended it with ſo much valour.

"That he ſhould receive the blue ribband, the Chatteau de Chambond, with its park, 12 pieces of cannon taken from the Auſtrians, a million of ready money, 200,000 livres per annum, a hotel at Paris; the territory of D'Arbois, the native country of the general, ſhould take the name of Pichegru, and ſhould be exempted from all impoſts for 15 years.—The penſion of 200 000 livres ſhould go in remainder, one half to his wife, and 50 000 livres to his children in perpetuity, even till the extinction of his race.

"Such were the offers made, in the name of the king, to General Pichegru.

"With reſpect to the army, I offered him in the name of the king, the confirmation of all his officers, in their different ranks—promotion for thoſe he ſhould recommend—a proviſion for every commandant of a garriſon who ſhould give it up—and an exemption from taxations for every town which ſhould open its gates. With regard to the people of every deſcription, entire and unreſerved amneſty. I added that M. the Prince of Conde was very deſirous that he ſhould proclaim the king in his camp, ſurrender the city of Huningued, and join the Prince, in order to march to Paris.—Pichegru, after having read the letter with the utmoſt attention, ſaid to Fauche—"This is all very well: but who is this M. de Montgaillard, who ſays that he is authoriſed in this manner?—I know neither him, nor his ſignature. Is he the author?"—"Yes," ſaid Fauche. "But," ſaid Pichegru, "firſt of all, and before any overture on my part, I wiſh to be aſſured, that M. the Prince de Conde, whoſe hand writing I very well recollect, has approved every thing which has been written in his name by M. de Montgaillard. Return immediately to M. de Montgaillard, and let him inform the Prince de Conde of my anſwer.

"Fauche immediately went away, left M. de Courant with Pichegru, and returned to me.

"Arrived at Balle at 9 o'clock in the evening, and gave me an account of his miſſion, I immediately ſet out for Manheim, head quarters of the Prince of Conde, and arrived there at half paſt 12 o'clock at night. The Prince had gone to bed: he was called up however, at my deſire: he made me ſit down by his bed ſide, and there our converſation began.

"The only point was, after having appriſed the Prince of Conde of the ſituation in which matters ſtood, to prevail upon him to write to General Pichegru, in order to confirm the truth of what had been propoſed in his name.

"This negociation, ſo ſimple in its object, ſo neceſſary, ſo little ſuſceptible of obſtacle, nevertheleſs continued all night.

"M. the Prince, as brave as it is poſſible to be . . . . . of the great Conde as his invincible intrepidity.

"In every other reſpect he is the weakeſt of mankind. Both unequally of talent and of character, but under-rated by men the moſt mean in point of capacity, the moſt vile, ſome of them the moſt proſtigate, knowing them to be ſo, yet allowing himſelf to be governed by them.

"Theſe people, like moſt of the emigrants of diſtinction, wiſhed to make the revolution a mine of exploſions, and to employ the prince in order to render the exploſion more brilliant. Theſe people, ſuch as M. de Monciſſon, La Jair, Bouthellier, are people without any qualification, but that of ſervility to the prince. But they ſurround him, and make up for their total incapacity. They have only two principles in their whole conduct. If a man of real talents preſents himſelf with projects of vaſt extent and great difficulty, they allow him to begin the buſineſs, to endanger himſelf.—Then they think of taking it into their own hands; and ruining the author of the buſineſs. This is what is called, eſpecially in France, the true talent of courtiers, who ſmile in contempt when they ſee a man . . . . . devote himſelf to a maſter from whom they are ſure of obtaining more by their ſervility than by their ſervices, and whoſe cook or pander it is far better to be than his miniſter or general.

"The great principle of all the . . . of the king or the princes, is to prevent every counter revolution which would not be made to their advatage, and to prefer the preſent ſtate of things, to every ſtate, that did not load them with favors of every kind.

"Such are the ſyſtems of the king or the prince of Conde.

"Theſe people are guilty of an enormous error. They have neither enough of information, nor ſufficient extent of mind to comprehend a great whole, to catch the true object of a great affair, to follow all the details, which are only the ſcaffolding. They have ſtill leſs that courage of mind which enables a man of talents to look at nothing but the object in view, and prevents him from being overwhelmed by any of the various means by which it is attended.

M. the prince of Conde haunted by theſe then continually, had formed his ideas upon their ideas, and having become as timid about trifles, as he is courageous in battle, he feared little things as much as they deſerve cannon.

"It required nine hours work, ſeated on his bedſide, to prevail on him to write to General Pichegru a letter of nine lines.

"Firſt he would not have it written by his own hand; then he would not ſtile him General Pichegru, for fear of recognizing the Republic, by giving him that title; next he would not addreſs it; then he refuſed to put his arms to it; laſt of all, he higgled about putting his ſeal to it.

"At laſt he yielded me every point, and wrote to General Pichegru that he might place the fulleſt confidence in the letters which the Count de Montgaillard had written to him in his name, and in his behalf.

"All this being ſettled, a new difficulty aroſe. The prince wiſhed to aſk back his letter. I had then to perſuade him, that by not aſking it back he would be ſure to have it returned, after it had produced all the effects to be expected from it. To this he yielded with difficulty. At laſt, at break of day, I again ſet out for Balle, from whence I deſpatched Fauche to Altkerchen to General Pichegru.

"The General, on opening the letter, which conſiſted of eight lines from the prince, and recognizing the character and ſignature, read it, and immediately returned it to Fauche—"I have ſeen the ſignature, and that is ſufficient for me. The prince's word ought to ſatisfy every Frenchman—carry him back his letter."

"They talked of what the prince wiſhed to have done. Fauche explained that he deſired, firſt that Pichegru ſhould proclaim the king in his army, and hoiſt the White flag.

2d. That he ſhould deliver up Huningueen, to the Prince.

Pichegru refuſed—"I will not do things by halves," he ſaid, I do not wiſh to make the third volume to La Fayette and Dumouriez—I know what my means are: they are as certain as they are extenſive. They have their roots not only in my army, but at Paris, and in the convention, in the departments, and in the armies of thoſe generals who think as I do. I do not wiſh to undertake a partial affair—we muſt finiſh the buſineſs—France cannot exiſt as a republic—there muſt be a king—we muſt have Louis XVIII; but we being quite certain of ſucceeding, and that in a ſhort time. This is my motto.

"The Prince's plan tends to nothing: he would be driven out of Huningueen in four days, and I ſhould be ruined in a fortnight. My army is compoſed of honeſt men and rogues. It is neceſſary to ſeparate the one from the other, and ſo far engage the former by a great meaſure that they may no longer be able to retreat, and ſee no ſafety but in the ſucceſs of the undertaking. To attain it I offer to croſs the Rhine in any part pointed out, the day and hour fixed on, and with the number of ſoldiers of different kinds that may be required.

"I ſhall previouſly place in all the forts, officers to be relied on, whoſe ſentiments agree with mine.

"I ſhall remove the ſcoundrels, and place them in ſituations in which they can do no injury, and which will render it impoſſible for them to unite:—when this is done, I ſhall go to the other ſide of the Rhine, and proclaim the king. I ſhall hoiſt the white ſtandard, and the army of Conde, and the Emperor will unite with us. I will immediately croſs the Rhine, and re-enter France. The fortreſs ſhall be delivered up, and garriſoned in the name of the king, by the Imperial troops.

"United with Conde's army, I ſhall march immediately forward. My reſources will then every where developе themſelves—and we ſhall march to Paris. We ſhall be there in fourteen days.

"But it is neceſſary you ſhould know that royalty will not be very agreeable to the French troops. To make them cry Vive le Roi, it will be neceſſary to give them ſome wine, and a crown in each man's hand.

"They muſt want for nothing at the firſt moment.

"It is neceſſary to Pay my army for the fourth or fifth days march in the French territory.

"Go, and carry this anſwer to the prince, written with my own hand, and give me his anſwer.

"Every thing impoſed upon the prince the neceſſity of deciding, and deciding ſpeedily.

"Beſides good ſenſe impoſed upon him another law, that of examining without paſſion what ſort of man Pichegru was, what was his ruling propenſity, what were his propoſitions.

"All Europe announced his talents, and he had furniſhed the prince with means of judging of his faith.

"Beſides the ſtep which he propoſed was a freſh proof of it. By paſſing the Rhine and placing himſelf in the midſt of the armies of Conde and Wormſer, he would render his deſertion impoſſible, and if his ſucceſs did not anſwer his expectations, he himſelf became an emigrant.

"What ſtupid obſtinacy to pretend to know the army of Pichegru better than Pichegru himſelf, to pretend to know the temper of the frontier provinces, better than Pichegru who commanded them, and who had placed his friends as the governors of the different towns.

"This pretenſion however ruined the monarchy this time, as it had done to many others. The Prince de Conde, after reading the plan, rejected it completely.

"It was unneceſſary to its ſucceſs that it ſhould be communicated to the Auſtrians.—Pichegru required this. M. the Prince de Conde, however, wiſhing to engroſs all the honour of having effected the counter revolution abſolutely refuſed.

"He replied to Pichegru by ſome obſervations, and the concluſion of this anſwer was a recurrence to his own plan, that Pichegru ſhould proclaim the King without paſſing the Rhine, that he ſhould give up Huningueen, that then the army of Conde alone and without participation of the Germans ſhould go and join them. That in this caſe he could promiſe 100,000 crowns in louis, which he had at Balle, and 1 400,000 livres, which he held in excellent bills payable at ſight.

"No flatement could make any impreſſion on M. de Conde. The idea of communicating his plan to Wurmſer, of ſharing the glory with him, rendered him blind and deaf.

"It was neceſſary to tranſmit theſe obſervations to Pichegru, and M. Courant was charged with this taſk.

"I certify that this paper was found in the Portfolio of M. D'Antraigues, opened in preſence of General in Chief Buonaparte and General Clarke, and marked and cyphered by me. (Signed)

BERTHIER, Chief of the Staff."

Montebello, 5th Year.

The late arreſt of the French Deputies by the Executive Directory renders the following quotation from the French Conſtitution not unimportant. It is given under the 6th head of the Executive Power—

145. If the Directory is informed that any Conſpiracy is plotting againſt the external or internal ſafety of the State, it may iſſue warrants of Summons, or *Warrants of Arreſt*, againſt the preſumed authors or accomplices: it may interrogate them, but is obliged, under the penalties againſt the crime of arbitrary detention to ſend them before the Officer of Police, within the delay of two days, to proceed according to the laws.

Sept. 13.

In the Redacteur of the 11th is a letter, ſigned Moreau, addreſſed to Barthelemy, which the Directory has ſent to the two councils, to render it the more public. This letter is dated Straſbourgh, Sept. 5, and incloſes ſome pretended correſpondence found in the trunks of the Auſtrian General Klinglin, many months ſince, in which Gen. Pichegru's name is mentioned as being in league with the Prince de Conde and other emigrants. As this ſecret had been long in Moreau's poſſeſſion, we can only account for his having publiſhed it at the period he did, in order to ſave himſelf at the expence of his friend Pichegru, who he might have heard was arreſted. We muſt leave it to future hiſtorians to account for a man of Moreau's acknowledged bravery, meanly attempting to ſave his own exiſtence by ſacrificing his boſom friend. We have inſerted the letter at length, as it is extremely fit to be bound up with the pretended correſpondence of the Chevalier d'Entraigues.

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* *All the Blanks in this writing point out the words that are illegible.*

1797—the above report of its Committee was read and approved, and ordered to be published.

By Order of the Society,
THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

PARIS, Sept. 7.

DEVELOPEMENT of the CONSPIRACY.

Piece found at Venice in the Port Folio of the Count d'Antraigues, and written wholly with his own hand.

My converſation (it is d'Antraigues who writes) with M. the Count de Montgaillard, 4th December, 1796, from 6 o'clock in the afternoon till midnight.

"THE Count de Montgaillard had been at Venice ſince the month of September; I knew the circumſtance by public report, but without ever having ſeen him or heard ſpeak of him. M. l'Abbe du Montel, his friend, had come to my houſe 6 weeks before on a viſit to me from the Count, to make an apology, that the moſt urgent reaſons prevented him from ſeeing me, and that he would explain the cauſe to me as ſoon as it was in his power.

"The ....." I received a letter from Fauche Borelle, of Neufchatel, who requeſted me to remit 600 livres tournois to M. de Montgaillard, and requeſt him immediately to repair to Balle, and meet him there.

I intimated this to M. de Montgaillard.—He again ſent the Abbe du Montel to me, but at firſt refuſed the 600 livres, a fortnight afterwards, however, he ſent to have them, requeſted an interview upon the 1ſt of December, paſt, owned it, however, till the 4th, and at laſt came that day at 6 o'clock in the evening, with the Abbe du Montel.

"After having ſpoke to me very fully of his eſcape, his ſtay in England, his return to ..... of his diſputes with the rabble of the Emigrants (Canaille d'emigration) who every where, in every country, will do nothing themſelves, nor allow others to do any thing—and who, in the midſt of their miſery or madneſs have more Jacobin democracy than even the Jacobin club had in the moments of its triumphs.

"After having talked to me of all theſe ſort of things, I ſaid to him—"But pray what are you doing now?"—It is in order to inform you of that very circumſtance that I pay you this viſit, But I muſt begin a little further back.

"In the month of Auguſt, 1795. I was at Balle—I had previouſly quitted Holland, after having received an order to quit that country, and at the ſame time an offer from Lord St. Helen's to remain, if I would promiſe to write no more, which I refuſed. Prior to this I had had a converſation with the miniſter of Denmark. He aſked me what I thought of the revolution. I replied only in general terms ....., in order to ſay I will ſpeak my mind to you. I conſider the confederated Kings as cutpurſes, who were picking each others pockets, when they are on the road to the gallows.

"It was after my journey to the Hague that I went firſt to Neufchatel, then to Balle.

"M. the Prince de Conde ſent for me to Manheim, and knowing all the connexions I had in France, he propoſed to me to found Gen. Pichegru, whoſe head quarters were at Altkirchin.

"Gen. Pichegru was there at that time, ſurrounded by four members of the convention.

"I replied alſo with four or five hundred Louis to Neufchatel ... As a fit perſon to make the firſt overtures, I pitched upon Fauche Borelle, King's Printer at Neufchatel, your printer and mine, a man perfectly fanatic in his attachment to royalty, full of courage, of zeal, of enthuſiaſm, with ſome judgment, but ſupplying every defect by his ſteadineſs and probity. I joined to him as an aſſociate M. Courant a gentleman of Neufchatel, formerly 14 years in the ſervice of the Great Frederic, in the capacity of his agent, ..., a man of expedition, of invincible coolneſs, which is of much more importance than valour. He is poſſeſſed of the moſt aſtoniſhing intrepidity. I perſuaded them to undertake the commiſſion, I furniſhed them with all the pretexts neceſſary to enable them to travel into France as foreigners, merchants, and purchaſers of national property. When I thought they were properly equipped, I recommended them to God, and went to Balle, there to wait the news of their ſucceſs.

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"Fauche immediately left the place, arrived at Balle, ran to my houſe, and tranſported with joy, gave me an account of every thing that had paſſed.

"I ſpent the night in drawing up a letter to Gen. Pichegru. M. the Prince of Conde, inveſted with full powers by Louis XVIII. except that of conferring blue ribbands, had entruſted me with his full powers by a writing under his own hand, to open a negociation with General Pichegru.

"It was in conſequence of this, that I wrote to the General. I at firſt ſtated to him every thing which could kindle in his mind that juſt pride which is the inſtinct of great ſouls, and after having pointed out to him all the good which it was in his power to perform, I ſpoke to him of the gratitude of the king, for the ſervice he might render his country, by re eſtabliſhing royalty. I told him that his majeſty was ready to create him .... Marſhal of France, governor of Alſace, no man being fitter to govern that province, than he who had defended it with ſo much valour.

"That he ſhould receive the blue ribband, the Chateau de Chambond, with its park, 12 pieces of cannon taken from the Auſtrians, a million of ready money, 200,000 livres per annum, a hotel at Paris; the territory of D'Arbois, the native country of the general, ſhould take the name of Pichegru, and ſhould be exempted from all impoſts for 15 years.—The penſion of 200 000 livres ſhould go in remainder, one half to his wife, and 50,000 livres to his children in perpetuity, even till the extinction of his race.

"Such were the offers made, in the name of the king, to General Pichegru.

"With reſpect to the army, I offered him in the name of the king, the confirmation of all his officers, in their different ranks—promotion for thoſe he ſhould recommend—a proviſion for every commandant of a garriſon who ſhould give it up—and an exemption from taxations for every town which ſhould open its gates. With regard to the people of every deſcription, entire and unreſerved amneſty. I added that M. the Prince of Conde was very deſirous that he ſhould proclaim the king in his camp, ſurrender the city of Huningueen, and join the Prince, in order to march to Paris.—Pichegru, after having read the letter with the utmoſt attention, ſaid to Fauche—"This is all very well: but who is this M. de Montgaillard, who ſays that he is authoriſed in this manner?—I know neither him, nor his ſignature. Is he the author?"—"Yes," ſaid Fauche. "But," ſaid Pichegru, "firſt of all, and before any overture on my part, I wiſh to be aſſured, that M. the Prince de Conde, whoſe hand writing I very well recollect, has approved every thing which has been written in his name by M. de Montgaillard. Return immediately to M. de Montgaillard, and let him inform the Prince de Conde of my anſwer.

"Fauche immediately went away, left M. de Courant with Pichegru, and returned to me.

"Arrived at Balle at 9 o'clock in the evening, and gave me an account of his miſſion, I immediately ſet out for Manheim, head quarters of the Prince of Conde, and arrived there at half paſt 12 o'clock at night. The Prince had gone to bed: he was called up however, at my deſire: he made me ſit down by his bed ſide, and there our converſence began.

"The only point was, after having appriſed the Prince of Conde of the ſituation in which matters ſtood, to prevail upon him to write to General Pichegru, in order to confirm the truth of what had been propoſed in his name.

"This negociation, ſo ſimple in its object, ſo neceſſary, ſo little ſuſceptible of obſtacle, nevertheleſs continued all night.

"M. the Prince, as brave as it is poſſible to be ..... of the great Conde as his invincible intrepidity.

"In every other reſpect he is the weakeſt of mankind. Difficult equally of talent and of character, ſurrounded by men the moſt mean in point of capacity, the moſt vile, ſome of them the moſt proſtigate, knowing them to be ſo, yet allowing himſelf to be governed by them.

"Theſe people, like moſt of the emigrants of diſtinction, wiſhed to make the revolution a mine of exploſions, and to employ the prince in order to render the exploſion more brilliant. Theſe people, ſuch as M. de Monciſſon, La Jaiſ, Bouthellier, are people without any qualification, but that of ſervility to the prince. But they ſurround him, and make up for their total incapacity. They have only two principles in their whole conduct. If a man of real talents preſents himſelf with projects of vaſt extent and great difficulty, they allow him to begin the buſineſs, to endanger himſelf.—Then they think of taking it into their own hands; and ruining the author of the buſineſs. This is what is called, eſpecially in France, the true talent of courtiers, who ſmile in contempt when they ſee a man ..... devote himſelf to a maſter from whom they are ſure of obtaining more by their ſervility than by their ſervices, and whoſe cuck or pander it is far better to be than his miniſter or general.

"The great principle of all the ... of the king or the princes, is to prevent every counter revolution which would not be made to their advatage, and to prefer the preſent ſtate of things, to every ſtate, that did not load them with favors of every kind.

"Such are the ſyſtems of the king or the prince of Conde.

"Theſe people are guilty of an enormous error. They have neither enough of information, nor ſufficient extent of mind to comprehend a great whole, to catch the true object of a great affair, to follow all the details, which are only the ſcaffolding. They have ſtill leſs that courage of mind which enables a man of talents to look at nothing but the object in view, and prevents him from being overwhelmed by any of the various means by which it is attended.

M. the prince of Conde haunted by theſe men continually, had formed his ideas upon their ideas, and having become as timid about trifles, as he is courageous in battle, he feared little things as much as they feared cannon.

"It required nine hours work, ſeated on his bedſide, to prevail on him to write to General Pichegru a letter of nine lines.

"Firſt he would not have it written by his own hand; then he would not ſtile him General Pichegru, for fear of recognizing the Republic, by giving him that title; next he would not addreſs it; then he refuſed to put his arms to it; laſt of all, he higgled about putting his ſeal to it.

"At laſt he yielded me every point, and wrote to General Pichegru that he might place the fulleſt confidence in the letters which the Count de Montgaillard had written to him in his name, and in his behalf.

"All this being ſettled, a new difficulty aroſe. The prince wiſhed to aſk back his letter. I had then to perſuade him, that by not aſking it back he would be ſure to have it returned, after it had produced all the effects to be expected from it. To this he yielded with difficulty. At laſt, at break of day, I again ſet out for Balle, from whence I deſpatched Fauche to Altkerchen to General Pichegru.

"The General, on opening the letter, which conſiſted of eight lines from the prince, and recognizing the character and ſignature, read it, and immediately returned it to Fauche—"I have ſeen the ſignature, and that is ſufficient for me. The prince's word ought to ſatisfy every Frenchman—carry him back his letter."

"They talked of what the prince wiſhed to have done. Fauche explained that he deſired, firſt that Pichegru ſhould proclaim the king in his army, and hoiſt the White flag.

2d. That he ſhould deliver up Huningueen, to the Prince.

Pichegru refuſed—"I will not do things by halves," he ſaid, I do not wiſh to make the third volume to La Fayette and Dumouriez—I know what my means are: they are as certain as they are extenſive. They have their roots not only in my army, but at Paris, and in the convention, in the departments, and in the armies of thoſe generals who think as I do. I do not wiſh to undertake a partial affair—we muſt finiſh the buſineſs—France cannot exiſt as a republic—there muſt be a king—we muſt have Louis XVIII; but we being quite certain of ſucceeding, and that in a ſhort time. This is my motto.

"The Prince's plan tends to nothing: he would be driven out of Huningueen in four days, and I ſhould be ruined in a fortnight. My army is compoſed of honeſt men and rogues. It is neceſſary to ſeparate the one from the other, and ſo far engage the former by a great meaſure that they may no longer be able to retreat, and ſee no ſafety but in the ſucceſs of the undertaking. To attain it I offer to croſs the Rhine in any part pointed out, the day and hour fixed on, and with the number of ſoldiers of different kinds that may be required.

"I ſhall previouſly place in all the forts, officers to be relied on, whoſe ſentiments agree with mine.

"I ſhall remove the ſcoundrels, and place them in ſituations in which they can do no injury, and which will render it impoſſible for them to unite:—when this is done, I ſhall go to the other ſide of the Rhine, and proclaim the king. I ſhall hoiſt the white ſtandard, and the army of Conde, and the Emperor will unite with us. I will immediately croſs the Rhine, and re-enter France. The fortreſs ſhall be delivered up, and garriſoned in the name of the king, by the Imperial troops.

"United with Conde's army, I ſhall march immediately forward. My reſources will then every where develope themſelves—and we ſhall march to Paris. We ſhall be there in fourteen days.

"But it is neceſſary you ſhould know that royalty will not be very agreeable to the French troops. To make them cry Vive le Roi, it will be neceſſary to give them ſome wine, and a crown in each man's hand.

"They muſt want for nothing at the firſt moment.

"It is neceſſary to Pay my army for the fourth or fifth days march in the French territory.

"Go, and carry this anſwer to the prince, written with my own hand, and give me his anſwer.

"Every thing impoſed upon the prince the neceſſity of deciding, and deciding ſpeedily.

"Beſides good ſenſe impoſed upon him another law, that of examining without paſſion what ſort of man Pichegru was, what was his ruling propenſity, what were his propoſitions.

"All Europe announced his talents, and he had furniſhed the prince with means of judging of his faith.

"Beſides the ſtep which he propoſed was a freſh proof of it. By paſſing the Rhine and placing himſelf in the midſt of the armies of Conde and Wormſer, he would render his deſertion impoſſible, and if his ſucceſs did not anſwer his expectations, he himſelf became an emigrant.

"What ſtupid obſtinacy to pretend to know the army of Pichegru better than Pichegru himſelf, to pretend to know the temper of the frontier provinces, better than Pichegru who commanded them, and who had placed his friends as the governors of the different towns.

"This pretenſion however ruined the monarchy this time, as it had done to many others. The Prince de Conde, after reading the plan, rejected it completely.

"It was unneceſſary to its ſucceſs that it ſhould be communicated to the Auſtrians.—Pichegru required this. M. the Prince de Conde, however, wiſhing to engroſs all the honour of having effected the counter revolution abſolutely refuſed.

"He replied to Pichegru by ſome obſervations, and the concluſion of this anſwer was a recurrence to his own plan, that Pichegru ſhould proclaim the King without paſſing the Rhine, that he ſhould give up Huningueen, that then the army of Conde alone and without participation of the Germans ſhould go and join them. That in this caſe he could promiſe 100,000 crowns in louis, which he had at Balle, and 1 400,000 livres, which he held in excellent bills payable at ſight.

"No flatement could make any impreſſion on M. de Conde. The idea of communicating his plan to Wurmſer, of ſharing the glory with him, rendered him blind and deaf.

"It was neceſſary to tranſmit theſe obſervations to Pichegru, and M. Courant was charged with this taſk.

"I certify that this paper was found in the Portfolio of M. D'Antraigues, opened in preſence of General in Chief Buonaparte and General Clarke, and marked and cyphered by me. (Signed)

BERTHIER, Chief of the Staff."

Montebello, 5th Year.

The late arreſt of the French Deputies by the Executive Directory renders the following quotation from the French Conſtitution not unimportant. It is given under the 6th head of the Executive Power—

145. If the Directory is informed that any Conſpiracy is plotting againſt the external or internal ſafety of the State, it may iſſue warrants of Summons, or *Warrants of Arreſt*, againſt the preſumed authors or accomplices: it may interrogate them, but is obliged, under the penalties againſt the crime of arbitrary detention to ſend them before the Officer of Police, within the delay of two days, to proceed according to the laws.

Sept. 13.

In the Redacteur of the 11th is a letter, ſigned Moreau, addreſſed to Barthelemy, which the Directory has ſent to the two councils, to render it the more public. This letter is dated Straſbourgh, Sept. 5, and incloſes ſome pretended correſpondence found in the trunks of the Auſtrian General Klinglin, many months ſince, in which Gen. Pichegru's name is mentioned as being in league with the Prince de Conde and other emigrants. As this ſecret had been long in Moreau's poſſeſſion, we can only account for his having publiſhed it at the period he did, in order to ſave himſelf at the expence of his friend Pichegru, who he might have heard was arreſted. We muſt leave it to future hiſtorians to account for a man of Moreau's acknowledged bravery, meanly attempting to ſave his own exiſtence by ſacrificing his boſom friend. We have inſerted the letter at length, as it is extremely fit to be bound up with the pretended correſpondence of the Chevalier d'Entraigues.

All the Blanks in this writing point out the words that are illegible.

September 28.

The three Negociators ſent by the United States of America, to terminate the differences between thoſe States and the Republic, are arrived at Paris

☞ *The above is confirmed in part by the paſſengers in the Merchant. Capt. Bates arrived ſince our laſt. The arrival of Gen Marſhal has been announced to our readers:—that of Mr. Gerry was expected to be about the midale of September.—If paſſports for them had been deſpatched by the Directory of France, their arrival at Paris by the 28th, is not improbable. We hope truth is the foundation of the paragraph.* (Maſſ. Cen.)

September 29.

The Commander in Chief of the artillery of the army of the Sambre & Meuſe to the Directory, has informed them of the death of Gen. Hoche, who died of a ſuffocation, ariſing from the ills he experienced during the reign of Robeſpiere, and his extraordinary fatigues in the line of his duty. In the Council of 500. Malibrand moved, after an eulegy on Gen. Hoche, the hero, celebrated by the battle of Weiſſembourg, the deliver of Landau, the ſucceſs at Quiberon, the pacification of La Vendée, and the laſt paſſages of the Rhine—that a funeral ceremony to his memory ſhould be held in the capital, and all the camps of the Republic.—This motion was committed. Daunou is appointed by the National Inſtitute to pronounce a formal oration in honour of Gen. Hoche.

LONDON, October 3.

Yeſterday evening a French Flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which a M Meclue, a French Courier, brought a deſpatch from the Commiſſioners of the Directory addreſſed to Lord Malmeſbury. This deſpatch was inſtantly ſent off by a ſpecial meſſenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to ſtate the nature of this communication It may be merely the anſwer of the Commiſſioners to the letter written by Lord Malmeſbury, which has been ſo much the ſubject of diſcuſſion, but to which Miniſters have ſaid that they expected no favourable anſwer. This day will prove to us, whether the French Directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It ſhall be our ſtudy to procure the beſt information for our readers on a matter ſo truly intereſting to them.

The eſcort of the Deputies under ſummary judgment of tranſportation arrived at Rochfort on the 21ſt Sept. they were embarked the ſame day at noon, and the wind being favourable they were expected in a few hours to be out of ſight. Thus the execrable ſentence of the Directory againſt theſe men without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world will have to quote their example of injuſtice for the perſecution of the men whoſe opinions they dread. Whether theſe men were guilty or innocent is foreign to the queſtion. It is only by a trial that Juſtice could be ſatisfied.

NASSAU (N. P.) Oct. 6.

On Tueſday laſt his worſhip the judge of the court of vice admiralty pronounced his decree in the caſe of the American East India ſhip Aſia, recaptured from the French by the Ranger private veſſel of war, of this port, Captain Edward Shearman, who libelled the prize as French property.

His worſhip obſerved, that he conſidered the order of the French Directory to their cruizers as highly arbitrary, contrary to the law of nations and all good faith, and captures made under it, little better than piracies; that in the preſent caſe, there had not been that firm poſſeſſion neceſſary to diveſt the right of the original owners; and therefore he adjudged ſhip and cargo to be reſtored as neutral property, upon payment of one ſixth part of the value thereof. This he ſaid, is the ſalvage to which the receptor would be entitled, if the property had been Britiſh; and in his opinion, the leaſt that ought to be paid by neutrals.

It appears that his worſhip the Judge adopted the proviſions of the prize act, at the time of his deciſion.

The proctor for the captors proteſted againſt the ſentence, and gave notice of his intention to appeal therefrom.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

The London Gazette of September 16, contains an account of the capturing of a conſiderable number of French and Spaniſh ſhips of war. Sir John B. Warren's Squadron had taken and deſtroyed, in the courſe of a few days, 12 armed veſſels (one a frigate, of 36 guns) and 23 merchantmen.

The number of Laws made in France ſince the commencement of the Revolution, is computed to amount to upwards of 16 000

The marquis de Bouillé (ſaid to be arreſted in France with Dumourier) is in England.—It is his ſon the count who is on the continent.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

Capt. Shilaber arrived at Salem, on Thurſday from Bourdeaux, informs, that upwards of 3000 perſons were arreſted and baniſhed from that city, ſince the late change of affairs. The city of Lyons (ſo often the devoted ſacrifice ſince the commencement of the Revolution) poſſeſſed by thoſe who are called "Royaliſts," had been taken by the Republicans, after a bombardment of two days. Some recontres had taken place in the ſouth of France between troops attached to oppoſite parties.—That a plan really exiſted, and was conducted by Pichegru, and others, for the introduction of royalty, ſeems not to have been doubted at Bourdeaux, to a great majority of whoſe citizens its ſucceſs would probably have been agreeable.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18.

Thurſday Evening arrived the Brig Sally, Capt. Donniſon, in 16 Days from Turks-Iſland. He informs, that a Liverpool Ship from the Coaſt of Africa, with 300 Slaves had arrived off the Weſt India Iſlands. The Slaves had riſen on the Crew, and killed all except two Seamen. The Brig Robert, Capt. Hutchins, of Charleſton, on her Paſſage from Boſton for Jamaica, was chaſed and brought to by the above Ship, perhaps with a View to obtain proviſions or Water when Capt. Hutchins, from an Apprehenſion of meeting the Fate of the Ship's Company, quitted the Brig, and took to his Longboat. He arrived at Turks-Iſland, with his Crew, two days before Capt. Donniſon ſailed.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to appoint Major DANIEL SHELDON, Adjutant-General, pro tem vice Colonel Robert Rogers, reſigned.

LA FAYETTE

Was liberated (ſays a London Paper) Auguſt 27. The Directory invited him to return to France, and this Invitation has been renewed ſince the late Revolution, He will no doubt accept the Invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the Obligations that he is under to the Interference of the Directory in his Favour, but we underſtand he is going to Spa or Aix la Chapelle to take the Waters for the Recovery of his Health.

The Preſident of the United States arrived at Philadelphia on Friday the 10th Inſtant.

MARRIED]—At Glocester, by Zebedee Hopkins, Eſq; Mr. Elisha Herenden, aged 83 to Mrs. Eleanor Tufhure, aged 88, being his eighth Wife.

DIED]—In this Town, Mrs. Scudder, Widow, in the 58th Year of her Age.

—Mrs Pike, Conſort of Deacon Joſeph Pike.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, November 20.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Fame, Bliſs,	*New York*
— Two Siſters, Dennis,	*Ditto*
— Cordelia, Adams,	*Ditto*
— Riſing Sun Davenport,	*Boſton*
Brig William, Valentine,	*Digbton*
CLEARED.	*for*
Schooner Superb, Jenkins,	*Charleſton*
— Roby Weeden,	*Ditto*
Sloop Sally Simmons.	*Ditto*
— Brandywine, Borden,	*Philadelphia*
— Sally Phillips,	*New York*
— Briton Kent,	*Baltimore*
— Cordelia Adams,	*Providence*
— Fame, Bliſs.	*New York*
Schooner Curtiah Slocum,	*Boſton*
— Betſy, Read.	*Savannah*
Brig William, Valentine,	*Guadaloupe*

Freſh Raiſins and Currants
JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits very excellent—Saint Croix Rum 3 Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk

Brandy, French and Spaniſh, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 18.

Window Glaſs by the Box.

York Soap (Goudeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market

Chocolate, Cordell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Caſk; Brown Stout do.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery Line.

The above Articles will be ſold on ſuch Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaſers, on a fair Trial of the Goods, at his Store in James-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Eben Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY
William S. N. Allan,

Cheap for Caſh at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. NATHAN BEBEE, next Door Weſt of the Brick Market.

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molaſſes; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Rice; Indigo; Salt; Pepper; Allſpice; Head Soap; Ginger; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Alum; Soap fine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, &c.

He carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, and any Perſon wanting Ship Bread, or Cabin Bread may have it at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Nov 20, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store, oppoſite THOMAS GREENE's,

A Quantity of Rice and Butter.
—Alſo Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fiſh, by the Barrel.

Newport, Nov 20, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
October Seſſion, A D 1797.

UPON the Petition of WILLIAM TYLER Eſq; LEVI POUND, and BENJAMIN SEAMANS, the Directors of a Lottery, granted for building a Meeting-Houſe in Fitter, ſetting forth, that there were Errors in drawing the ſaid Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw it anew.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be received and committed to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly: That in the mean Time Notification be made, in one of the Providence Newſpapers, in the Newport Mercury, and in the Warren Newſpaper, to all Perſons concerned therein, to appear and ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted: And that, until the Hearing of this Petition, all Proceedings, upon the Subject Matter thereof, be ſtayed; and the Perſons of the ſaid Directors be protected from Arreſt, and their Property from Attachment thereon. *A true Copy:*

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

All Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of CALEB EARLE, late of Newport deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for Adjuſtment—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to JOB CHALONER *Executor.*

20th of 11th Mo. 1797.

TO be Sold, an excellent open STOVE.—Inquire of the Printer.

Bunker-Hill.

THE Public are reſpectfully acquainted, the Play of BUNKER-HILL is unavoidably poſtponed (on Account of the Preparations not being in ſufficient Readineſs) till this *preſent Evening, Tueſday, Nov.* 21; and FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING, Nov. 22d, Will be preſented a celebrated COMEDY *(never performed here)* written by the Author of *Zorinſki Columbus, Children in the Wood &c. &c. &c.*—Called,

The Way to get Married.

Tangent,	Mr. Barrett,
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Collins,
Duſhill,	Mr. Hallam,
Cauſtic,	Mr. Kenny,
M'Query,	Mr. Munto,
Lenford,	Mr. Kenly,
Ned,	Mr. Rayſter,
Phillion,	Mr Hamet,
Toby Allſpice,	Mr. Simpſon.
Clementina Allſpice,	Miſs Weſtray,
Lady Sorrel,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Fanny,	Miſs Eliza Weſtray,
Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Barrett.

To which will be added a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—Call'd,

The Agreeable Surprize.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Kenny,
Compton,	Mr. Collins.
Eugene,	Mr. Munto,
John,	Mr. Hallam,
Thomas,	Mr. Rayſter,
Cudden,	Mr. Ryley,
Chicane,	Mr. Kenly,
Farmer Stump,	Mr. [illegible].
Lingo,	Mr. [illegible]
Lloyd,	Mr. E. Va[illegible]
Mrs. Cheſhire,	[illegible]
Flora,	Miſs Eliza Weſtray,
Cowſlip,	Mrs. Weſtray.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Office under the Theatre, from Nine in the Morning till the Hour of Performance.

Boxes, One Dollar—Pit Half a Dollar—Gallery, One Quarter of a Dollar.

Doors opened at Five, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Six o'Clock.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Joſeph J. Todd,

HAVING juſt received a new Collection of BOOKS, for Circulation, conſiſting chiefly of Novels, Magazines, Travels, Voyages and Romances.—Thoſe who ſhudder at the approach of long dreary Winter Evenings, and all who have an Appetite for intellectual Food to ſatisfy, may be highly gratified by applying to his New Circulating Library.

ALſo BOOKS and STATIONARY for Sale, at the loweſt Prices, among which are, Quills; Slates; Penknives; Rulers; Playing Cards; Morocco Skins; Ink; Wafers; Travelling Trunks; Writing Paper, and Letter Ditto, of various Prices.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by Subſcription a neat Edition of the POEMS of OSSIAN.

This Work will be printed on fine writing Paper, with a new Type, elegantly bound and lettered, in Two Volums. The Price to Subſcribers will be One Dollar 75 Cents, to Nonſubſcribers Two Dollars. Thoſe who wiſh to become Subſcribers are deſired to leave their Names at the New Circulating Library, as early as may be convenient.

Newport, Nov 20th, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Thomas H. Hazard,
Of South-Kingſtown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONTAINING about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling Houſe, Cheeſe and Corn Houſe thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the beſt of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the beſt of Timber, and the greateſt Plenty of the richeſt Manure adjoining ſaid Farm, and the beſt Fiſhing and Fowling in New England. For Pleaſantneſs, Situation & Richneſs of Soil, with every other Conveniency, no Eſtate in New England can exceed it.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to ſaid HAZARD, adjoining the Premiſes.

October 6, 1797.

September 28.

The three Negociators sent by the United States of America, to terminate, the differences between those States and the Republic, are arrived at Paris.

☞ *The above is confirmed in part by the passengers in the Merchant, Capt. Bates, arrived since our last. The arrival of Gen Marshal has been announced to our readers:—that of Mr. Gerry was expected to be about the middle of September.—If passports for them had been despatched by the Directory of France, their arrival at Paris by the 28th, is not improbable. We hope truth is the foundation of the paragraph.* (Mass. Cen.)

September 29.

The Commander in Chief of the artillery of the army of the Sambre & Meuse to the Directory, has informed them of the death of Gen. Hoche, who died of a suffocation, arising from the ills he experienced during the reign of Robespiere, and his extraordinary fatigues in the line of his duty. In the Council of 500 Malibrand moved, after an eulegy on Gen. Hoche, the hero, celebrated by the battle of Weissembourg, the deliver of Landau, the success at Quiberon, the pacification of La Vendée, and the last passages of the Rhine—that a funeral ceremony to his memory should be held in the capital, and all the camps of the Republic.—This motion was committed. Daunou is appointed by the National Institute to pronounce a formal oration in honour of Gen. Hoche.

LONDON, October 3.

Yesterday evening a French Flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which a M Meclue, a French Courier, brought a despatch from the Commissioners of the Directory addressed to Lord Malmesbury. This despatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication It may be merely the answer of the Commissioners to the letter written by Lord Malmesbury, which has been so much the subject of discussion, but to which Ministers have said that they expected no favourable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French Directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our study to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

The escort of the Deputies under summary judgment of transportation arrived at Rochfort on the 21st Sept. they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favourable they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight. Thus the execrable sentence of the Directory against these men without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent is foreign to the question. It is only by a trial that Justice could be satisfied.

NASSAU (N. P.) Oct. 6.

On Tuesday last his worship the judge of the court of vice admiralty pronounced his decree in the case of the American East India ship Asia, recaptured from the French by the Ranger private vessel of war, of this port, Captain Edward Shearman, who libelled the prize as French property.

His worship observed, that he considered the order of the French Directory to their cruizers as highly arbitrary, contrary to the law of nations and all good faith, and captures made under it, little better than piracies; that in the present case, there had not been that firm possession necessary to divest the right of the original owners; and therefore he adjudged ship and cargo to be restored as neutral property, upon payment of one sixth part of the value thereof. This he said, is the salvage to which the recaptor would be entitled, if the property had been British; and in his opinion, the least that ought to be paid by neutrals.

It appears that his worship the Judge adopted the provisions of the prize act, as the rule of his decision.

The proctor for the captors protested against the sentence, and gave notice of his intention to appeal therefrom.

NEW YORK, November 13.

The London Gazette of September 16, contains an account of the capturing of a considerable number of French and Spanish ships of war. Sir John B. Warren's Squadron had taken and destroyed, in the course of a few days, 11 armed vessels (one a frigate, of 36 guns) and 23 merchantmen.

The number of Laws made in France since the commencement of the Revolution, is computed to amount to upwards of 16,000

The marquis de Bouille (said to be arrested in France with Dumourier) is in England.—It is his son the count who is on the continent.

BOSTON, Nov, 18.

Capt. Shilaber arrived at Salem, on Thursday from Bourdeaux, informs, that upwards of 3000 persons were arrested and banished from that city, since the late change of affairs. The city of Lyons (so often the devoted sacrifice since the commencement of the Revolution) possessed by those who are called "Royalists," had been taken by the Republicans, after a bombardment of two days. Some recontres had taken place in the south of France between troops attached to opposite parties.—That a plan really existed, and was conducted by Pichegru, and others, for the introduction of royalty, seems not to have been doubted at Bourdeaux, to a great majority of whose citizens its success would probably have been agreeable.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18.

Thursday Evening arrived the Brig Sally, Capt. Donnison, in 16 Days from Turks-Island. He informs, that a Liverpool Ship from the Coast of Africa, with 300 Slaves had arrived off the West India Islands. The Slaves had risen on the Crew, and killed all except two Seamen. The Brig Robert, Capt. Hutchins, of Charleston, on her Passage from Boston for Jamaica, was chased and brought too by the above Ship, perhaps with a View to obtain provisions or Water when Capt. Hutchins, from an Apprehension of meeting the Fate of the Ship's Company, quitted the Brig, and took to his Longboat. He arrived at Turks-Island, with his Crew, two days before Capt. Donnison sailed.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major DANIEL SHELDON, Adjutant-General, pro tem. vice Colonel Robert Rogers, resigned.

LA FAYETTE

Was liberated (says a London Paper) August 27. The Directory invited him to return to France, and this Invitation has been renewed since the late Revolution, He will no doubt accept the Invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the Obligations that he is under to the Interference of the Directory in his Favour, but we understand he is going to Spa or Aix la Chapelle to take the Waters for the Recovery of his Health.

The President of the United States arrived at Philadelphia on Friday the 10th Instant.

MARRIED]—At Glocester, by Zebedee Hopkins, Esq; Mr. Elisha Herenden, aged 83 to Mrs. Eleanor Lushure, aged 88, being his eighth Wife.

DIED]—In this Town, Mrs. Scudder, Widow, in the 58th Year of her Age.

—Mrs. Pike, Consort of Deacon Joseph Pike,

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, November 20.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Fame, Bliss,	New York
—— Two Sisters, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Cordelia, Adams,	Ditto
—— Rising Sun Davenport,	Boston
Brig William, Valentine,	Digbton
CLEARED.	for
Schooner Superb, Jenkins,	Charleston
—— Roby Weeden,	Ditto
Sloop Sally Simmons,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Sally Phillips,	New York
—— Briton Kent,	Baltimore
—— Cordelia Adams,	Providence
—— Fame, Bliss,	New York
Schooner Curtiab. Slocum,	Boston
—— Betsy, Read,	Savannah
Brig William, Valentine,	Guadaloupe

Fresh Raisins and Currants
JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits very excellent—Saint Croix Rum 3d Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask

Brandy, French and Spanish, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1st.

Window Glass by the Box.

York Soap (Goodeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cordell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Cask; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery Line.

The above Articles will be sold on such Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchasers, on a fair Trial of the Goods, at his Store to Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. Eben Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY
William S. N. Allan,

Cheap for Cash at the Shop formerly improved by M. NATHAN BEBEE, next Door West of the Brick Market.

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Rice; Indigo; Salt; Pepper; Allspice; Hard Soap; Ginger; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Alum; Soap fine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, &c.

He carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, and any Person wanting Ship Bread, or Cabin Bread may have it at the shortest Notice.

Newport, Nov 20, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE'S,

A Quantity of Rice and Butter.—Also Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

Newport, Nov 20, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
October Session, A D 1797.

UPON the Petition of WILLIAM TYLER, Esq; LEVI POUND, and BENJAMIN SEAMANS, the Directors of a Lottery, granted for building a Meeting-House in Exeter, setting forth, that there were Errors in drawing the said Lottery, and praying that they may be authorized to draw it anew,

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be received and continued to the next Session of this Assembly: That in the mean Time Notification be made, in one of the Providence Newspapers, in the Newport Mercury, and in the Warren Newspaper, to all Persons concerned therein, to appear and shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted: And that, until the Hearing of this Petition, all Proceedings, upon the Subject Matter thereof, be stayed; and the Persons of the said Directors be protected from Arrest, and their Property from Attachment thereon. *A true Copy:*

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of CALEB EARLE, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to JOB CHALONER *Executor.*

20th of 11th Mo. 1797.

TO be Sold, an excellent open STOVE.—Inquire of the Printer.

Bunker-Hill.

THE Public are respectfully acquainted, the Play of BUNKER-HILL is unavoidably postponed (on Account of the Preparations not being in sufficient Readiness) till this *present Evening, Tuesday, Nov. 21*; and FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING, Nov. 21, Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY *(never performed here)* written by the Author of *Zorinski Columbus, Children in the Wood &c. &c. &c.*—Called,

The Way to get Married.

Tangent,	Mr. Barrett,
Capt. Faulkner,	Mr. Collins,
Dashall,	Mr. Hallam,
Caustic,	Mr. Kenny,
M'Query,	Mr. Munto,
Landlord,	Mr. Keefe,
Ned,	Mr. Ryder,
Postillion,	Mr. Homer,
Toby Allspice,	Mr. Simpson,
Clementina Allspice,	Miss Westray,
Lady Sorrel,	Mrs. Simpson,
Fanny,	Miss Eliza Westray,
Julia Faulkner,	Mrs. Barrett.

To which will be added a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—Call'd,

The Agreeable Surprize.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Kenny,
Compton,	Mr. Collins,
Eugene,	Mr. Munto,
John,	Mr. Hallam,
Thomas,	Mr. Ryder,
Cudden,	Mr. Ryder,
Chicane,	Mr. Keefe,
Farmer Stump,	Mr. Homer,
Diego,	Mr. Simpson,
Laura,	Miss Westray,
Mrs. Cheshire,	Mrs. Simpson,
Flora,	Miss Eliza Westray,
Cowslip,	Miss Westray.

Tickets and Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Office under the Theatre, from Nine in the Morning till the Hour of Performance.

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Doors opened at Five, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Six o'Clock.

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Newport, Nov. 20th, 1797.

To be Sold, by
Thomas H. Hazard,
Of South-Kingstown,
The LITTLE NECK FARM,

CONTAINING about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling House, Cheese and Corn House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Convenience, no Estate in New England can exceed it.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises.

October 6, 1797.

—the above finer!

ON MODERN ROMANCE.

From COLMAN's *Maid of the Moor.*

Tom, Dick and Will, meet at an ale house, and inspired by the spirit of malt, discourse very learnedly on our modern poets, dramatists, and novelists:—

A NOVEL, now, says Will, is nothing more
Than an old castle—and a creaking door—
A distant hovel—
Clanking of chains—a gallery—a light,
Old armour—and a phantom all in white—
And there's a Novel.

Scourge me such catchpenny inditers,
Out of the land, quoth Will, rousing in passion,
And fie upon the readers of such writers,
Who bring them into fashion!

Will rose in declamation. 'Tis the bane,
Says he, of youth;—'tis the perdition!
It fills a giddy female brain
With vice, romance, lust, terror, pain—
With Superstition.

Were I a Pastor in a boarding-school,
I'd quash such books, *in toto*; if I could n't,
Let me but catch one Miss, that broke my rule,
I'd flog her soundly; damme if I would n't.

William, 'tis plain, was getting in a rage;
But Thomas drily said—for he was cool—
I think no gentleman would mend the age,
By flogging ladies at a boarding-school.

Dick knock'd the ashes from his pipe,
And said, Friend Will,
You give the novels a fair wipe;
But still,
While you, my friend, with passion run 'em down,
They're in the hands of all the town.

The reason's plain (proceeded Dicky
And simply thus—
Taste, over-glutted, grows depraved and sick,
And needs a stimulus.

Time was—when honest Fielding writ—
Tales full of Nature, Character and Wit,
Were reckon'd most delicious, boil'd & roast;
But stomachs are so cloy'd with novel feeding,
Folks get a vitiated taste in reading,
And want that strong provocative, a Ghost.

Or, to come nearer,
And put the case a little clearer;—
Minds, just like bodies, suffer enervation,
By too much ease;
And sink into a state of relaxation,
With long abuse.

Now, a romance, with reading Debauchees;
Rouses their torpid powers, when nature fails,
And all these Legendary Tales
Are, to a worn out mind, Cantharides.

But how to cure the evil? you will say:
My *Recipe* is, laughing it away.

Let hate the weak farrago of those men
Who fabricate such visionary schemes;
As if the night mare rode upon their pen,
And troubled all their ink with hideous dreams.

For instance—when a solemn Ghost talks in,
And, through a mystic tale, is duly,
Strip me the gentleman into his skin,
What is he?

Truly, ridiculous enough;
Mere trash;—and very child ish stuff
Dress but a Ghost, or Fiend, *of low degree*,
And all the bubble's broken.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabille.*
No. XXIII.

LOOK ERE YOU LEAP.

IF you are attracted by the charms of beauty, look twice as often at my text, as on the face of your charmer; remember, "beauty is but skin deep."—Nature, say some physiognomists, unites an amiable mind, with a fair face. It may be, this was nature's original plan; if faithfully executed, no man of sense would marry a woman without beauty. But art has got the upper hand of nature. When a handsome lady looks in the glass, vanity is almost as sure to be her companion, as her own image—vanity whispers in her ear, that her fortune is made for this world; away with such old fashioned stuff, as the improvement of the mind, says this monitor; it is fit only for ugly faces, a mere invention of art to supply the defects of nature. If you see a fine lady, who pays frequent devotion to her own image, beware, I say. "Look ere you leap" into the snares of love.

If your neighbour's cattle break into your cornfield, or he and you have a dispute about a few acres of land, "look ere you leap" into the law. "The law is a bottomless pit;" and lawyers, who sometimes help you into it, and sometimes out, will not help you in her way for nothing. Leave out your dispute to men of candour and judgment; if you are not perfectly satisfied, it is better to resign a small part of your interest, and live in peace, than to mortgage your whole estate, and entail ill will to your neighbour and yourself upon your posterity.

When thieves, horse jockeys, and speculators, offer you a great bargain, "look ere you leap." Stolen goods are sold cheap; but they are liable to be taken away for nothing;—besides, the suspicion of being a partner in the theft. Gay horses are often as great a cheat, as gay women; look well, and consider thoroughly, before you leap, at mere appearances.

Above all, stand on your guard, when an arch speculator lays his deeds, patents, mortgages, assignments, plans, notes, bonds, &c. &c. before you, and talks about his millions of acres in the Tennessee, Kentucky, on the Ohio, the Kenhawa, and the Missisippi, and tells you, that for a few hundred dollars in hand, and a few more in notes, you may make your fortune—then, I say, "look ere you leap." Take care how you put your pen to paper. Your seal to his bond, may seal you up in prison.

Just Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY
Thomas Green,
CHEAP AS EVER,
A general Assortment of
English and *India*
GOODS,
Suitable for all Seasons.—
Amongst which are to be found

LADIES superfine 6 4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of superfine and common Swandown for Waistcoats,
Rose Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses,
Long Pues or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6 4 India Book Muslins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Ruffells and Ruffellettes,
A very large Assortment of
Dimoty's and Muslinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
English and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bumbazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and polished Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. Home made Cloths taken in Pay, as usual.
Newport, November 7, 1797.

Moses Judah
HAS FOR SALE,
At the Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's *Rope-Walk,*
Mould and dipt CANDLES,
Hard and Soft SOAP,
Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N B. The highest Market Price, constantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW
October 23 1797.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large House in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-House, on the Premises; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.
October 6 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.
They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Joseph Finch
Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,
COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.— All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.
Also——Two Tons laid CORDAGE.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.
THE Subscribers having just received a fresh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Customers, both in Town and Country, that they can supply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.—

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,
Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon,
White Lead,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Red Lead,
Spruce Yellow,
} Per Cask or Keg.
Verd grease,
Prussian Blue, 1st and 2d Quality,
Common Varnish,
Copal Do. &c. &c.

For Clothiers & Hatters,
Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Alum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
Do. Madder,
Nutgalls,
Annatto,
Liquid Blue,
Tartar, &c. &c.
} Per Cask or Keg.

Patent Medicines,
James's Antileptic Pills,
Anderson's,
Hooper's,
Lee's,
Lockyer's,
} Pills.
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Balsam of Honey,
Lozenges of Tolu
Refined Liquorice
} for Colds.
Cephalic Snuff
Essence of Peppermint,
Haerlem Oil,
British Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts
Salts of Vinegar,
Spirit of Lavender,
Turlington's Balsam,
Warkins's Jesuits Drops,
Glass's Magnesia,
Royal Tooth Powder.

Also Cubebs, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes of various Kinds—Roll Brimstone by the Hundred.
Best Rhubarb by the Chest—English double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.
JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Newport, October 16 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,
A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeomen Crown Hats.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.
Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or gross.
☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

VICE CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Consular Convention between France and the United States, the personal Effects of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and late of Bristol deceased, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Consul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Person having Demands against the said Effects may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceased.
Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th, 1797.
L. AUCAMBAL.

John Handy
Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharff.—Among which are,
BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Ratinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tables and Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fustians, Diapers, Narrows, striped and twilled; Satins, Lustrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25 1797.

For Sale, by
Christopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Piece.
Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.
Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 30 Cents per Acre.
A L S O,
A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
HE
Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—Has on Hand, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality.

THE Subscriber, after thanking his Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very liberal Support they have afforded him in the Way of his Business for some Time past, takes this Mode to acquaint them, that retiring at present from Business, partly through ill Health and other Circumstances, he has sold the Residue of his Stock in Trade to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with the Remainder of his Lease of the Store—
He therefore requests such of his Friends as have been generally accustomed to receive their Supplies from the said Store, to apply to Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will treat them in such a Manner, as shall readily insure a Continuance of their future Favours.
ETHAN CLARKE.
Sept 20th, 1797

NATHAN B MILLER
Most respectfully acquaints the Public in general and his Country Customers in particular,
That he has taken the Store in Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. ETHAN CLARKE, with the Residue of that Gentleman's Stock in Trade.—He therefore solicits a Continuance of their Custom at said Store, and will endeavour to supply them at such Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.
Sept. 23, 1797

...ary—the above reason!

ON MODERN ROMANCE.

From COLMAN's *Maid of the Moor.*

Tom, Dick and Will, meet at an ale house, and inspired by the spirit of malt, discourse very learnedly on our modern poets, dramatists, and novelists:—

A NOVEL, now, says Will, is nothing more
Than an old castle—and a creaking door—
A distant hovel—
Clanking of chains—a gallery—a light,
Old armour—and a phantom all in white—
And there's a Novel.

Scourge me such catchpenny inditers,
Out of the land, quoth Will, rousing in passion,
And fie upon the readers of such writers,
Who bring them into fashion!

Will rose in declamation. 'Tis the bane,
Says he, of youth;—'tis the perdition!
It fills a giddy female brain
With vice, romance, lust, terror, pain—
With Superstition.

Were I a Pastor in a boarding-school,
I'd quash such books, *in toto*; if I could n't,
Let me but catch one Miss, that broke my rule,
I'd flog her soundly; damme if I would n't.

William, 'tis plain, was getting in a rage;
But Thomas drily said—for he was cool—
I think no gentleman would mend the age,
By flogging ladies at a boarding-school.

Dick knock'd the ashes from his pipe,
And said, Friend Will,
You give the novels a fair wipe;
But still,
While you, my friend, with passion run 'em down,
They're in the hands of all the town.

The reason's plain (proceeded Dicky
And simply thus—
Taste, over-glutted, grows depray'd and sick,
And needs a stimulus.

Time was—when honest Fielding writ—
Tales full of Nature, Character and Wit,
Were reckon'd most delicious, boil'd & roast:
But stomachs are so cloy'd with novel feeding.

Folks get a vitiated taste in reading,
And want that strong provocative, a Ghost.

Or, to come nearer,
And put the case a little clearer:—
Minds, just like bodies, suffer enervation,
By too much ease;
And sink into a state of relaxation,
With long abuse.

Now, a romance, with reading Debauchees;
Rouses their torpid powers, when nature fails,
And all these Legendary Tales
Are, to a worn-out mind, Cantharides.

But how to cure the evil? you will say:
My *Recipe* is, laughing it away.

Lay bare the weak farrago of those men
Who fabricate such visionary schemes;
As if the night-mare rode upon their pen,
And troubled all their ink with hideous dreams.

For instance—when a solemn Ghost stalks in,
And, through a mystic tale, is bully,
Strip me the gentleman into his skin,
What is he?

Truly, ridiculous enough;
Mere trash;—and very childish stuff
Draw but a Ghost, or Fiend, *of low degree*,
And all the bubble's broken.

From the FARMER's WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabille.*
No. XXIII.

LOOK ERE YOU LEAP.

IF you are attracted by the charms of beauty, look twice as often at my text, as on the face of your charmer; remember, "beauty is but skin deep."—Nature, say some physiognomists, unites an amiable mind, with a fair face. It may be, this was nature's original plan; if faithfully executed, no man of sense would marry a woman without beauty. But art has got the upper hand of nature. When a handsome lady looks in the glass, vanity is almost as sure to be her companion, as her own image—vanity whispers in her ear, that her fortune is made for this world; away with such old fashioned stuff, as the improvement of the mind, says this monitor; it is fit only for ugly faces, a mere invention of art to supply the defects of nature. If you see a fine lady, who pays frequent devotion to her own image, beware, I say. "Look ere you leap" into the snares of love.

If your neighbour's cattle break into your cornfield, or he and you have a dispute about a few acres of land, "look ere you leap" into the law. "The law is a bottomless pit;" and lawyers, who sometimes help you into it, and sometimes out, will not help you either way for nothing. Leave out your dispute to men of candour and judgment; if you are not perfectly satisfied, it is better to resign a small part of your interest, and live in peace, than to mortgage your whole estate, and entail ill will to your neighbour and yourself upon your posterity.

When thieves, horse jockeys, and speculators, offer you a great bargain, "look ere you leap." Stolen goods are sold cheap; but they are liable to be taken away for nothing;—besides, the suspicion of being a partner in the theft. Gay horses are often as great a cheat, as gay women; look well, and consider thoroughly, before you leap, at mere appearances.

Above all, stand on your guard, when an arch speculator lays his deeds, patents, mortgages, assignments, plans, notes, bonds, &c. &c. before you, and talks about his millions of acres in the Tennessee, Kentucky, on the Ohio, the Kenhawa, and the Missisippi, and tells you, that for a few hundred dollars in hand, and a few more in notes, you may make your fortune—then, I say, "look ere you leap." Take care how you put your pen to paper. Your seal to his bond, may seal you up in prison.

Just Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY
Thomas Green,
CHEAP AS EVER,
A general Assortment of
English and *India*
GOODS,
Suitable for all Seasons.—
Amongst which are to be found

LADIES superfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of superfine and common Swandown for Waistcoats,
Rose Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book Muslins,
Striped Calamancoes, a Variety,
Superfine black Russells and Ruffelletts,
A very large Assortment of
Dimoty's and Muslinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
English and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and polished Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. Home made Cloths taken in Pay, as usual.
Newport, November 7, 1797.

Moses Judah
HAS FOR SALE,
At the Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's *Rope-Walk,*
Mould and dipt CANDLES,
Hard and Soft SOAP,
Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

The above Articles may be had by Retail, at his Shop in Thames-street, Four Doors South of the Brick Market.

N B. The highest Market Price, constantly given, for Rough and Try'd TALLOW.
October 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large House in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-House, on the Premises; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.—For Terms apply to the Printer.
October 6, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,
HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.
Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.
Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.
All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.
They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Joseph Finch
Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,
COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.
Also——Twice laid CORDAGE,
Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.
THE Subscribers having just received a fresh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Customers, both in Town and Country, that they can supply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.——

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,
Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon,
White Lead,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Red Lead,
Spruce Yellow,
Verd greafe,
Prussian Blue, 1st and 2d Quality,
Common Varnish,
Copal Ditto, &c. &c.
} per Cask or Gallon.

For Clothiers & Hatters,
Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
Do. Madder,
Nutgalls,
Annatto,
Liquid Blue,
Tartar, &c. &c.
} per Cwt. or Pound.

Patent Medicines,
James's Anodyne
Anderson's,
Hooper's,
Lee's,
Lockyer's,
} Pills.
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Balsam of Honey,
Lozenges of Tolu
Rasp'd Liquorice
} for Colds.
Cephalic Snuff
Essence of Peppermint,
Haerlem Oil,
British Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts
Salts of Vinegar,
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balsam,
Walker's Jesuits Drops,
Glass's Magnesia,
Royal Tooth Powder.

Also Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimstone by the Hundred.
Best Rhubarb by the Chest—English double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.
JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Newport, October 16 1797.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,
A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.
BY WHOLESALE,
400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Single and double-refined,
and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.
Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.
Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.
☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

VICE CONSULATE *of the French Republic at* Newport.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to the 5th Article of the Consular Convention between France and the United States, the personal Estate of Citizen AUGUSTIN BERNARD MONPELLIER, formerly of this Town, and lately of Bristol deceased, will remain in the Hands of the Vice-Consul of the French Republic at Newport, Four Months from this Date, in order that every Person having Demands against the said Estate may make Application for a Settlement:—After which Term, it will be delivered to the lawful Heirs of the Deceased.
Newport, 17 Brumaire, 6th Year of the French Republic (Nov. 7th, 1797.
L. AUCAMBAL.

John Handy
Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf.——Among which are,
Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Ratinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taboreens, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Stripes Ditto, Janes, Fustians, Diapers, Narrows, Striped and twilled; Satins, Lustrings, Modes, Mens & B. Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.
Newport, Sept. 25 1797.

For Sale, by
Christopher Champlin,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.
Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.
Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.
Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 30 Cents per Acre.
ALSO,
A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 24 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.——The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 850 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.
He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.
HE
Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.——Has on Hand, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, of a good Quality.

THE Subscriber, after thanking his Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very liberal Support they have afforded him in the Way of his Business for some Time past, takes this Mode to acquaint them, that, retiring at present from Business, partly through ill Health and other Circumstances, he has sold the Residue of his Stock in Trade to Mr. NATHAN B. MILLER, together with the Remainder of his Lease of the Store—
He therefore requests such of his Friends as have been generally accustomed to receive their Supplies from the said Store, to apply to Mr. MILLER, who he has no doubt, will treat them in such a Manner, as shall readily induce a Continuance of their future Favours.
ETHAN CLARKE.
Sept 12th, 1797.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Most respectfully acquaints the Public in general and his Country Customers in particular,
That he has taken the Store in Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. ETHAN CLARKE, with the Residue of that Gentleman's Stock in Trade.——He therefore solicits a Continuance of their Custom at said Store, and will endeavour to supply them at such Rates, as may promote a mutual Benefit.
Sept. 12, 1797